

Opposition Slanders.

One of the stokers most popular with the opposition press upon the COOPER and the Democratic party, is, that we denounce all who are with us. They have repudiated us with it. They have represented this misrepresentation so much and so often, that some of them, no doubt, believe it to be true; yet nothing could be further from the truth. Our readers will hear us when we say, that since the day of the re-establishment of our country, the only thing in any insulting, threatening or seditious line of comment against them, known as Union men, our object has been to effect the marks of the war and to soothe the embittered feelings on both sides. We have labored to do away with all the personal animosity which the war has engendered, and to reconcile opposing and conflicting prejudices with a view to the restoration of the harmony and good feeling which existed in the better days of the Republic. We have felt that the country could not resume its proper condition so long as it remained existent and was not reconstituted against all remarks from either Northern or Southern presses or men, calculated to keep alive the animosities already so bitter and intolerant, and which were seriously interfering with both the social and business relations of the people.

We have attacked the Congressional Jacobins, who, so far from being the friends of the Union, the President had found it necessary to denounce from his high place as traitors to the Union. But the other side have not been assailed. If there were any in this State who sympathized with Thad, Stevens, and the iniquitous schemes of him and his party, they have come within the range of our condemnation, and have received, as they merit, our censure. But we have not, and we will not, attack the Jacobins, who, in their mad and sordid fury, have labored so hard, made war upon those who merely differed with us, or even upon those who fought against us in the war. Our aim has been to gently, but firmly, expose the conduct of the Jacobins, and to expose their views, as far as was possible to cover up and conceal the exacerbating memories of the last five years. Our opponents, on the contrary, have sought to keep the issues of the war permanently before the public, and to sustain their cause by their bold and audacious attacks on the South and the South's friends. They insist that neither the Constitution or the theory of secession is as that of peaceable secession, and that notwithstanding the implied prohibition, the Southern States proclaimed the right and endeavored to enforce it. They assert that in derogation of the Constitution, in disregard of all its prohibitions, the man of the South had the standard of revolt and waged a devastating war for four long years. Do these Jacobins suppose that if the Constitution had been precisely as they now have it, it would not have been violated? They insist that the South, and the South's friends, have been prompted by a reckless determination to make political capital out of the prejudices they hoped thereby to excite, and to compass, if possible, the proscription of the men who had surrendered at the conclusion of the conflict, and to sustain their cause by their audacious attacks on the South and the South's friends. They have accepted the amnesty offered them both by the United States and the State of Kentucky. No one can pretend that they have not been true to their pledges or that they have not fought us in the war. In every part of the South they are laboring industriously and earnestly for the restoration of their fortunes, if not totally destroyed, by the operations of the war. They are creating no disturbance, are continuing their work, and are not, and have not, interferred in politics, and yet, notwithstanding their truly loyal and patriotic deportment, unprincipled demagogues, struggling for political power, insist upon holding them up as scoundrels to frighten the people into the support of their sedition and rebellion.

There is no man with three graces of whom who believes that the ex-Confederates now entertain a single design against the peace and quiet of the country than those whom they so recently encompassed. They are the victims of battle. Everybody understands that these men recognize the fact that they were badly defeated, and that they have not the means, if they had the disposition, to renew the conflict, and that it would be the very height of madness to do so. They are not, however, so far as I can see, to be entirely at rest. They acquiesce in the result, and only desire to be let alone and be permitted to contribute the proceeds of their industry to the general welfare and the national prosperity. Under these circumstances justice to these men as well as to the South, and to the country, would seem to call for the restoration of their rights, and to permit them to have a new start. They are creating no disturbance, are continuing their work, and are not, and have not, interferred in politics, and yet, notwithstanding their truly loyal and patriotic deportment, unprincipled demagogues, struggling for political power, insist upon holding them up as scoundrels to frighten the people into the support of their sedition and rebellion.

Who, we ask, organized and put in motion the government of Tennessee? Was it Andrew Johnson, then a mere Brigadier General? Did Judge Erskine's decision against the constitutionality of the Test Oath, &c., &c. [From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM NABOB.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 8, 1866.

Editor's Louisville Courier:

Rather sanguine than I expected to be, I have got into the war, because I have not been able to get out of it. And yet this is the case of the war, because I could exercise none but military power; and in the second place against the legitimacy of the governments established by the South, the rebels in revolt, the committee of safety, and the like, in the opinion of the world, have not been able to get out of it.

The Committee made an argument in its first instance against the authority of the South to establish a government, and in its second instance to sustain the right of the South to do so.

The report of the Committee, as far as I can see, is that the South has not been able to get out of it.

And did he not authorise a resolution to the effect that he would be let alone and be permitted to contribute the proceeds of their industry to the general welfare and the national prosperity?

But the people who are engaged in this nefarious business have no right for the public welfare, or the pacification of the country. A little political capital is of more importance to them than all other considerations, and a partisan triumph promises more value in their eyes than the restoration of the Union. They are not, however, so far as I can see, to be entirely at rest. They acquiesce in the result, and only desire to be let alone and be permitted to contribute the proceeds of their industry to the general welfare and the national prosperity, until by an overwhelming majority in August next, the people put the seal of their condemnation upon them.

Constitutional Amendments.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether all amendments to the Constitution are to be voted within the range of the Presidential veto. We expressed the opinion in an article yesterday that they were not. We based our opinion upon the silence of the clause of the Constitution relating to amendments on the subject. Article fifth of the Constitution is as follows:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall consent, shall have the power to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other method of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

This would seem to imply that the assent of the President was not necessary, but only of the Congress, and that the ratification of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the several States.

It is the opinion of the National Intelligence that the President of a State, Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of a State, the President, based on the military authority of the South, and the like, in the opinion of the world, have not been able to get out of it.

But as to exonerate the folly and absurdity of referring to the Government of Tennessee as a legitimate one, the committee go on to state that "the first step toward that end is to secure the recognition of the South in its right to exist, and to give it the right to be a nation in its own right." And yet this is the case of the war, because I could exercise none but military power; and in the second place against the legitimacy of the governments established by the South, the rebels in revolt, the committee of safety, and the like, in the opinion of the world, have not been able to get out of it.

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